United Nations A/59/6 (Prog. 12)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 April 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Item 112 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2006-2007

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Shelter and sustainable human settlements development	3
Subprogramme 2. Monitoring the Habitat Agenda	5
Subprogramme 3. Regional and technical cooperation	6
Subprogramme 4. Human settlements financing	7
Legislative mandates	8

* A/59/50 and Corr.1.

04-32823 (E) 120504

Overall orientation

12.1 Responsibility for human settlements is vested in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which serves as the focal point for implementation of the programme. Under the overall development mission of reducing urban poverty and social exclusion, the goal of UN-Habitat is to improve the living and working environment in human settlements around the world. The main substantive mandate of UN-Habitat is derived from the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), whose goals are adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. The mandate of the programme also derives from General Assembly resolutions 3327 (XXIX), by which the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established, 32/162, by which the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established, and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, by which the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was elevated to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) under the intergovernmental guidance of a Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Important recent mandates derive from the Millennium Declaration goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020, and the target on water and sanitation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. In addition, mandates come from relevant legislative bodies regarding Agenda 21 (chaps. 7, 21 and 28) and relevant resolutions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

12.2 World urban population is currently expanding at the rate of about 70 million people per year. It is estimated that most of these people will live in overcrowded urban slums where the main challenges are inadequate housing, lack of secure tenure, uncertain employment and lack of basic services, especially safe water and sanitation. Rapid urbanization in most developing countries, has caused deterioration in shelter conditions for the urban poor while conflicts and disasters are compounding the daunting task of creating sustainable human settlements. Central to meeting the challenge of urban poverty is replacing policies that encourage social and physical exclusion with policies that recognize and respect the rights of all, especially women and people living in poverty and those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to an adequate standard of living, for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing, housing, water and sanitation, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. In consultation with Governments, UN-Habitat develops and strengthens mechanisms for monitoring the impact of human settlements policies and programmes on the lives and work of women in cities, especially those in low-income areas and slums.

12.3 The strategy of UN-Habitat in meeting its objectives rests upon four pillars that have been translated into the four UN-Habitat subprogrammes: (a) advocacy of agreed norms for improving the lives of slum-dwellers, using as vehicles the two campaigns on secure tenure and good urban governance (Subprogramme 1: Shelter and sustainable human settlements development); (b) information generation and knowledge management, without which there can be no assessment of progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda or understanding of either the extent and condition of the world's slums or the trends in slum formation and changes in the lives of slum dwellers (Subprogramme 2: Monitoring the Habitat Agenda); (c) field

operations that tie the advocacy function to a learning process whereby technical assistance and capacity-building projects are designed to test methods and concepts that may be scaled up and transferred and to provide feedback to policy makers at all levels (Subprogramme 3: Regional and technical cooperation); and (d) facilitating financing of housing, infrastructure and other development requirements that will improve the lives of slum dwellers on a large scale (Subprogramme 4: Human settlements financing).

12.4 The work of UN-Habitat is concentrated in developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries where sustainable human settlements are necessary for post-conflict and post-disaster recovery (e.g., Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Mozambique, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq). UN-Habitat works directly with Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners in implementing its plan of work.

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

Objective of the Organization: To improve the shelter conditions of the world's poor and to ensure sustainable human settlements development.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved regulatory frameworks and capacities that provide: security of tenure, progressive realization of land, housing and property rights, and increased supply of higher quality affordable housing for the poor, including women and HIV/AIDS orphans, especially in slums	(a) (i) Increased number of governments and local authorities introducing and implementing slum upgrading policies in line with the Millennium Declaration target on slums (ii) Increased number of governments adopting regulatory frameworks for the progressive realization of land, housing and property rights, including women's property rights (iii) Increased number of governments adopting policies and procedures for more open and affordable housing and land markets (iv) Increased number of governments and local authorities introducing measures and policies to reduce forced evictions
(b) Improved capacity for delivering and managing affordable, reliable urban infrastructure and basic services, especially drinking water, sanitation, waste management and public transport	(b) (i) Increased number of cities implementing UN-Habitat-supported policies, strategies and programmes for increasing access of the urban poor to infrastructure (ii) Increased number of countries and cities implementing policies, strategies

	and programmes designed to increase access of the urban poor to more reliable drinking water and sanitation
	(iii) Increased number of countries working with UN-Habitat to promote access to diverse and efficient public and non-motorized transport
(c) Improved capacity for urban governance, including decentralization and subsidiarity, inclusiveness, stakeholder participation, partnership, transparency and accountability, citizenship, efficiency and effective local leadership	(c) Increased number of countries and cities introducing and implementing policies, legislation and action plans and strengthening institutional planning and management arrangements for promoting good urban governance
(d) Improved capacity for more environmentally sustainable urban developments that are safer and less prone to disaster and better able to manage post-conflict and post-disaster situations	(d) (i) Increased number of governments and cities working with UN-Habitat to promote environmentally sustainable urban development and safer cities
	(ii) Increased number of governments and cities undertaking management of post-conflict and post-disaster situations through programme agreements for human settlements' rehabilitation

Strategy

12.5 The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division (Global Division). The subprogramme's main strategy will be global advocacy, focusing on two global campaigns: the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance. The two campaigns will be aligned with efforts to implement the goals of the Millennium Declaration as set forth in resolution 55/2, particularly on achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020 as well as reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by the year 2015. The campaigns will mobilize all Habitat Agenda partners in pursuit of these goals in order to achieve sustainable human settlements. There shall be an effort to enhance the global visibility of the campaigns.

12.6 The global programmes entailing normative, capacity-building and knowledge management activities on secure tenure, shelter and housing and property rights, urban environment, water and sanitation, shelter and HIV/AIDS, post-conflict and post-disaster management and safer cities will be carried out within the context of the campaigns, thereby assisting in translating normative work into practical real life processes at the national and community levels. Global programmes will, therefore, support national campaign launches and the implementation of national campaign action plans through the development of new policies and tools. The capacity at the national and local levels to contribute to planning, management and delivery of shelter, land, infrastructure and services will be supported by a dedicated capacity-

building programme, at the request of Governments. A special feature of the strategy will be to focus on the role of women as active participants and beneficiaries in the efforts to improve shelter conditions and urban governance.

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

Objective of the Organization: To monitor and assess progress towards the attainment of the Habitat Agenda goals and the targets of the Millennium Declaration and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Expanded global systems for the collection, analysis, documentation and dissemination of data and information on human settlement conditions, trends, policies and practices	(a) (i) Increased number of national observatories producing improved data on human settlement
	(ii) Increased number of local urban observatories producing improved data on human settlement
	(iii) More members of the Habitat Agenda Global Research Network contributing to UN-Habitat's flagship reports
	(iv) Higher number of active partners of the best practices and local leadership programme
(b) Enhanced capacity for mainstreaming gender, partnerships and youth concerns in human settlements activities	(b) (i) Increased number of human settlements programmes that mainstream gender
	(ii) Increased number of human settlements programmes that mainstream partnerships
	(iii) Increased number of human settlements programmes that mainstream youth concerns
(c) Better global awareness of sustainable human settlements issues	(c) (i) Increased number of scientific and media reviews of UN-Habitat's flagship reports and other publications
	(ii) Increased visits to UN-Habitat's electronic data on human settlements
	(iii) Higher numbers of orders for hard copies of UN-Habitat's flagship reports

Strategy

12.7 The responsibility for the programme is vested in the Monitoring and Research Division (Urban Secretariat). The strategy consists of:

(a) Collecting, analysing, documenting and disseminating global data and information on human settlements conditions and trends, including indicators, best practices and policies, for assessing progress towards the attainment of the goals of the Habitat Agenda, as well as the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration as set forth in General Assembly resolution 55/2, especially on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation; and

(b) Identifying, developing, testing, disseminating and mainstreaming new and innovative policies and strategies on urban planning, urban economic development, urban-rural development linkages, municipal and housing finance, urban poverty eradication and employment generation, gender and women's empowerment, partnerships and youth.

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies, and programmes and to develop capacities primarily at the national and local levels.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity to implement human settlements policies, strategies and programmes with special focus on reduction of urban poverty and response to disasters	(a) (i) Increased number of countries that strengthen their institutions' ability to develop strategies to reduce urban poverty (ii) Increased number of countries that strengthen their institutions' competence to respond to disasters
(b) Increased awareness of the global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance, expanded knowledge of regional urban settlements management trends and development of policies to address these trends	(b) (i) Increased number of regional partners promoting the global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance (ii) Increased number of regional partners participating in the analysis of best practices in settlements management (iii) Increased number of regional partners contributing towards the preparation of flagship reports
(c) Improved ability of UN-Habitat to respond to requests for technical assistance and policy advice at the national and local levels	(c) Increased number of countries benefiting from UN-Habitat's technical cooperation activities

Strategy

12.8 Responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division. To achieve the objective, UN-Habitat combines normative and operational functions. The normative functions include setting standards, proposing norms and principles and examples of best practices and good policies built on experience gained through the two global campaigns — on secure tenure and on urban governance. The operational activities consist of policy formulation, capacity-building programmes and demonstration projects that support the normative work of UN-Habitat in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, at the request of Governments. Women are expected to be active participants and beneficiaries of the programmes and projects implemented under this subprogramme including those aimed at mainstreaming gender issues and policies.

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate mobilization of investments from international and domestic sources in support of adequate shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as an effective institution for the mobilization of financial resources for pro-poor human settlements development, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	(a) Increased level of resources mobilized for pro-poor human settlements development
(b) Increased financial resources for human settlements development leveraged by the Foundation from domestic sources through strengthened domestic policies and mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	(b) Increase in the number of countries working with the Foundation to strengthen policies and mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure
(c) Expanded partnerships and alliances between UN-Habitat and international and regional institutions to increase investments for improving human settlements for low-income people, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	(c) Increased number of partnerships and alliances formed and developed to increase investment allocations for improving human settlements

Strategy

12.9 The responsibility of this subprogramme is vested in the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (the Foundation). The strategy for implementing the objective includes:

(a) Strengthening the Foundation for more effective mobilization of resources, both from the public and private sectors, for shelter and related infrastructure in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, with special focus on the needs of slum-dwellers and low-income groups and on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration target on slum upgrading;

(b) At the request of Governments, providing finance for the mobilization of seed capital and technical assistance to develop and support mechanisms for mobilizing domestic savings and capital in order to improve the availability of affordable housing, adequate shelter and infrastructure in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition; and

(c) Working with the World Bank Group, regional development banks, other development banks, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other relevant partners to link the normative and technical cooperation activities of UN-Habitat with the financing institutions, and to mobilize finance from international sources to play a catalytic and preparatory role in leveraging domestic investment for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/206	Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role, and functions of the United Nations Centre for the Human Settlements (Habitat)
S-25/2	Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium
57/270 B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields
57/275	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

58/218 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

58/222 Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

58/226 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

58/230 Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

58/269 Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2002/1 Agreed conclusions 2002/1 on strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

2003/6 The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits

2003/62 Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Governing Council resolutions

18/4 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (subprogrammes 1 to 3)

19/2 Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2004-2005

19/5 Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers

19/6 Water and sanitation in cities

19/16 Women's role and rights in human settlements development and slum upgrading

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

Governing Council resolutions

16/7 The realization of the human right to adequate housing

17/10 Rural dimension of sustainable urban development

18/3 Global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance

18/5 International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

18/11 Intensifying dialogue on effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities within the framework of the Habitat Agenda

19/3 Global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance

19/4 Cooperation between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme

19/12 Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

General Assembly resolutions

34/114 Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements

55/194 Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2001/22 Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Governing Council resolutions

17/10 Rural dimension of sustainable urban development

18/10 The role of local authorities

19/10 Urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization

19/13 Enhancing the engagement of youth in the work of UN-Habitat

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

Governing Council resolutions

19/7 Regional and technical cooperation

19/15 Countries with economies in transition

19/18 Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

General Assembly resolution

3327 (XXIX) Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

Governing council resolutions

19/11 Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

United Nations A/59/6 (Prog. 13)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 April 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
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Programme 13
International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Research, analysis and advocacy	3
Subprogramme 2. Services for policy-making and treaty adherence	4
Subprogramme 3. Technical assistance and advice	6
Legislative mandates	7

* A/59/50 and Corr.1.

04-30669 (E) 030504

Overall orientation

13.1 In the United Nations Millennium Declaration the General Assembly established the achievement of sustainable development as an aim of the Organization. Sustainable development has many dimensions. It requires that the resources of the planet be shared so as to promote human dignity. It further requires good stewardship of those resources so that future generations may inherit a better world. Sustainable development also entails the improvement of human security, including freeing individuals from the burden of "uncivil" behaviour. This aspect is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

13.2 The policy directions of UNODC are grounded in: (a) the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; (b) key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 on the drug control programme; (c) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem; and (d) the Millennium Declaration.

13.3 The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

(a) Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues and to expand the evidence base for making policy and operational decisions;

(b) Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies;

(c) Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

13.4 Globalization has created an environment where illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can flow easily across borders. The gains to be had from open trade and the free flow of public goods are offset, however, by the globalization of threats to human security. The interventions of UNODC are therefore designed to contribute to the following outcomes:

(a) Governments will be better equipped to fulfil and implement their obligations under the international treaties, in particular through effective judicial cooperation, prevention and countermeasures against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, human trafficking and other forms of organized crime, money-laundering, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) Decisions by policy makers will be more evidence-based, relying on more extensive and intensive knowledge of issues related to illicit drugs, crime and terrorism;

(c) Civil society and public opinion will be more firmly committed to action against the illicit drug and crime problems, relying on greater awareness and understanding of the issues.

13.5 In pursuing its objectives, UNODC will make every effort to integrate and mainstream the gender perspective, particularly in its projects on prevention, the provision of alternative livelihoods and human trafficking.

Subprogramme 1
Research, analysis and advocacy

Objective of the Organization: To increase knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues and to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs and crime.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased use of the evidence base by the international community to counteract drug and crime problems	(a) (i) An increase in the use and number of citations of UNODC publications, technical reports and statistics (ii) An increase in the number of page views and downloads from the web site
(b) Better quality drug testing and forensic laboratories at the national level	(b) An increase in the number of countries establishing or strengthening operational capacity to enable forensic laboratories to provide scientific support to national authorities
(c) Increased support for national drug control and crime prevention activities	(c) (i) An increase in the number of partnership and funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities (ii) An increase in the number of joint programmes with partner organizations
(d) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	(d) (i) The number of visitors to the web site (ii) The number of stations that broadcast information on drugs and crime

Strategy

13.6 The Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include the following main elements: (a) providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world

drug and crime problems; (b) expanding the evidence base for policy-making; (c) providing drug testing and forensic expert services; (d) evaluating projects, programmes and the impact of interventions; (e) developing strategic planning and analysis; (f) achieving a better balance between prevention and enforcement in programme planning and project development; (g) conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources; (h) reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media; (i) carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities, with emphasis on the media; and (j) coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Subprogramme 2
Services for policy-making and treaty adherence

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate policy-making on issues related to drug control, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the ratification of and compliance with related treaties, conventions and international legal instruments, particularly the new conventions against corruption and transnational organized crime and the latter's protocols.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(a) (i) The percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing satisfaction, on a scale of 1 to 5, with the technical and substantive support provided by the Secretariat (ii) The percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive secretariat services provided to the Board
(b) Increased number of countries that have ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	(b) (i) The percentage of new ratifications of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified it at the beginning of the biennium (ii) The percentage of new ratifications of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified them at the beginning of the biennium

	(iii) The percentage of new ratifications of the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in relation to the number of countries that had not ratified them at the beginning of the biennium
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States to comply with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	(c) The number of countries that comply with an increased number of provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as compared with their level of compliance at the beginning of the biennium

Strategy

13.7 The Division for Treaty Affairs is responsible for the subprogramme. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multi-pronged strategy consisting mainly of: (a) promoting the ratification and implementation of the treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training; (b) strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council; (c) promoting judicial cooperation among countries, especially in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance; (d) performing secretariat functions for the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; (e) providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations crime congresses, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; (f) assisting the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and foster compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties; and (g) coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice network.

Subprogramme 3
Technical assistance and advice

Objective of the Organization: To sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking of human beings and other forms of transnational organized crime, including money-laundering and corruption.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of Member States to deliver policies, strategies and actions in line with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem in the six key areas of: drug demand reduction; the production, trafficking and abuse of amphetamines; the control of precursors; judicial cooperation; money-laundering; and the elimination of illicit crops	(a) (i) An increase in the number of countries delivering action-oriented demand reduction strategies aimed at achieving significant and measurable results in the reduction of drug abuse (ii) An increase in the number of countries making use of the agreed cooperation mechanisms, legal instruments and modern investigative techniques to curb drug production and trafficking and related crimes (iii) An increase in the number of countries applying effective and sustainable illicit crop elimination strategies (iv) An increase in the number of concerned countries providing alternative development assistance to farmers in need (v) An increase in the number of countries with: a. Legislation that criminalizes the laundering of proceeds from all serious crimes; b. The measures necessary to enable the authorities to identify, trace and freeze or seize the proceeds of crime; c. An effective financial and regulatory regime that can deny criminals access to the proceeds of their crime
(b) Strengthened capacity of Governments to reduce the main forms of transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and money-laundering, in the framework of the commitments made by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	(b) (i) An increase in the number of countries with national action plans to combat different forms of organized crime (ii) An increase in the number of countries with task forces to implement the action plans

	(iii) An increase in the number of countries with established specialized anti-organized crime and anti-human trafficking units
	(iv) An increase in the number of countries with provisions for the forfeiture/confiscation of assets and the protection of victims and witnesses
(c) Strengthened capacity of Governments to reduce the main forms of corruption in the framework of the commitments made by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	(c) (i) An increase in the number of countries that have mechanisms for the recovery/return of assets
	(ii) An increase in the number of countries establishing anti-corruption agencies or units
	(iii) An increase in the number of countries implementing the Convention against Corruption

Strategy

13.8 The Division for Operations is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy for achieving the objective will include: the timely analysis of trends and the identification of emerging regional and global issues; the development and dissemination of best practices through pilot testing of new approaches and measures and desk research and publication of manuals and tool kits; the enhancement of national judicial systems; and the provision of assistance to Member States, upon request, in fulfilment of their international commitments through technical cooperation, including training, advisory services and equipment, focusing in particular on capacity-building in drug control and crime prevention, with special attention to the impact of drug- and crime-related problems on the population.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000 and 2001)

United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003)

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
51/59	Action against corruption
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
53/112	Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/25	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
55/255	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/174	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption
58/135	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

58/136	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
58/137	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
58/138	Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
58/139	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
58/140	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
58/141	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/205	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

Security Council resolutions

1373 (2001)	Anti-terrorism measures
1377 (2001)	Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism
1456 (2003)	Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1997/27	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
1999/24	Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/27	Penal reform
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

2001/11	Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
2001/12	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
2002/13	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
2003/25	International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/26	Prevention of urban crime
2003/27	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
2003/29	Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
2003/30	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4	Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
43/2	Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
43/3	Enhancing assistance to drug abusers
43/6	Illicit cultivation
43/9	Control of precursor chemicals
43/10	Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants
44/2	First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed

45/1	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
45/13	Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs
45/14	The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation
46/1	Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

Commission on Narcotic Drugs joint ministerial statement

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
4/1	Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime
7/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
9/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme